

# Information from Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen\*

Engelska



Each time you drop off your leftover packaging and newspapers for recycling, you are playing a small part in a larger process. Your old bottle caps are transformed into nuts and bolts. Your old crumpled-up packet of washing powder is changed into a nice new shoe box. The old newspaper you read becomes a new one. By recycling in this way you help to save huge amounts of energy. You also make sure that natural resources do not go to waste. Thanks to you the environment wins out, and that also makes you the winner – every time you recycle.

## The cycle of life for packaging and newspapers

All packaging and printed papers that are collected are recycled into new packaging or new products. Plastic packaging can become anything from sound proofing and washing-up brushes to flower pots and carrier bags. Paper packaging, glass and cardboard are usually made into new packaging. Metal packaging can be transformed into train rails, car chassis and much more. Old newspapers become new ones!

## Producer responsibility

The Government has decided that every company that manufactures, imports, fills or sells packaging or packaged goods is responsible for making sure that there is a collection system where the end user can bring the used packaging for recycling. This is called 'producer responsibility.' The same applies for waste paper from newspapers and magazines. Those who make or import paper for printing, and those who print or import newspapers and magazines must also take responsibility for the collection and recycling of waste paper. Packaging, newspapers and magazines are amongst the very first product groups to receive a producer responsibility – they make up a large proportion of household waste and are relatively easy to take care of. Producers of recycled packaging and paper work together under the name 'Packaging and Newspaper Collection Service' (FTI – Förpacknings- och Tidningsinsamlingen). All their work is done on a non-profit basis.

## Recycling stations

FTI is responsible for about 5,800 recycling stations all around the country. That's where you go to recycle your newspapers, magazines and all your old plastic, paper, metal and glass packaging. (You might find containers there for batteries and clothes, too.)



[www.ftiab.se](http://www.ftiab.se), tel. 0200-88 03 11

\* The Packaging and Newspaper Collection Service

# Here is how to sort your recycling:

All packaging should be empty and clean. Packaging made from more than one type of material should be taken apart. If it isn't possible to separate the different materials, sort the packaging based on whichever material is heaviest.



## PLASTIC PACKAGING

### Hard plastic packaging

*E.g. bottles, plastic jars and small buckets.*

### Soft plastic packaging

*E.g. plastic bags, refill packets, plastic tubes, crisp packets, polystyrene, plastic wrapping and film.*

**This is what to do:** Containers for hard and soft plastic packaging are to be found at all local recycling stations, but collection is done in two different ways: either hard and soft packaging are collected together in one container (the most common method), or they are collected separately, each type having its own container. Signs on the containers show which method applies in your municipality. The same applies to collection points at private properties. Remove any stoppers and lids, and empty your bag of plastic packaging directly into the container so that it all lies loose – it makes the recycling process easier.

**Note!** Plastic items that are not packaging (e.g. furniture and toys) should be discarded at the rubbish tip or along with regular household waste. Plastic bottles with a deposit paid on them should be taken to the shops.



## PAPER PACKAGING

*E.g. empty bags of sugar, pasta boxes, wrapping paper, milk or juice cartons, shoe boxes, empty toilet rolls, cardboard boxes and packaging from mail-order books and CDs.*

**This is what to do:** Flatten out and fold the packaging. Put smaller items inside larger ones.

**Note!** Envelopes should be thrown away along with regular household waste (or with combustible waste, if there is a place for it). Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets etc. should go in the container for magazines and newspapers.



## METAL PACKAGING

*E.g. tin cans, spray cans, metal tubes, bottle tops, dried tins of paint, aluminium foil and disposable baking trays.*

**This is what to do:** Fold in the sharp lid on tin cans, leave the lid on caviar tubes.

**Note!** Cans containing leftover paint or glue should be disposed of as hazardous waste. Scrap metal, plumbing and heating parts, frying pans and other items that are not packaging should be disposed of at the rubbish tip or along with regular household waste. Drink cans should be taken to the shops, where the deposit paid for them can be claimed back.



## GLASS PACKAGING

*E.g. bottles and jars made from coloured or clear glass.*

**This is what to do:** Remove tops, lids and corks, and recycle them according to their relevant type of material.

**Note!** 33 and 50cl bottles that have had a deposit paid on them should be taken to the shops for a refund. Porcelain, ceramics and glass items that are not packaging should be either taken to the rubbish tip or disposed of along with regular household waste. Light bulbs and fluorescent lamps may not be recycled along with glass packaging, they should normally be taken to the municipality's main recycling centre. For more information, please contact your local council.



## MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS

*E.g. daily papers, magazines, catalogues, pamphlets, brochures, writing and drawing paper.*

**This is what to do:** Remove any plastic bags and sticky advertising labels before placing the paper items in the container.

**Note!** Envelopes should be thrown away along with regular household waste (or with combustible waste, if there is a place for it).